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NEWS 1 Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS 2 Jan 25 BLAST(R) searching in REGISTRY available in STN on the Web
NEWS 3 Jan 29 FSTA has been reloaded and moves to weekly updates
NEWS 4 Feb 01 DKILIT now produced by FIZ Karlsruhe and has a new update
frequency
NEWS 5 Feb 19 Access via Tymnet and SprintNet Eliminated Effective 3/31/02
NEWS 6 Mar 08 Gene Names now available in BIOSIS
NEWS 7 Mar 22 TOXLIT no longer available
NEWS 8 Mar 22 TRCTHERMO no longer available
NEWS 9 Mar 28 US Provisional Priorities searched with P in CA/Caplus
and USPATFULL
NEWS 10 Mar 28 LIPINSKI/CALC added for property searching in REGISTRY
NEWS 11 Apr 02 PAPERCHEM no longer available on STN. Use PAPERCHEM2 instead.
NEWS 12 Apr 08 "Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
NEWS 13 Apr 09 BEILSTEIN: Reload and Implementation of a New Subject Area
NEWS 14 Apr 09 ZDB will be removed from STN
NEWS 15 Apr 19 US Patent Applications available in IFICDB, IFIPAT, and IFIUDB
NEWS 16 Apr 22 Records from IP.com available in CAPLUS, HCAPLUS, and ZCAPLUS
NEWS 17 Apr 22 BIOSIS Gene Names now available in TOXCENTER
NEWS 18 Apr 22 Federal Research in Progress (FEDRIP) now available
NEWS 19 May 31 PCTFULL to be reloaded. File temporarily unavailable.
NEWS 20 Jun 03 New e-mail delivery for search results now available

NEWS EXPRESS February 1 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.0d,
CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0a(ENG) AND V6.0Ja(JP),
AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 05 FEBRUARY 2002
STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
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NEWS INTER General Internet Information
NEWS LOGIN Welcome Banner and News Items
NEWS PHONE Direct Dial and Telecommunication Network Access to STN
NEWS WWW CAS World Wide Web Site (general information)

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=> file agricola biosis

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE
ENTRY
0.21

TOTAL
SESSION
0.21

FULL ESTIMATED COST

FILE 'AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT 16:24:45 ON 07 JUN 2002

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 16:24:45 ON 07 JUN 2002
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=> s cob color (10w) red
L1 0 COB COLOR (10W) RED

=> s aluerone color (10w) yellow
L2 0 ALUERONE COLOR (10W) YELLOW

=> s anther color (10w) pink
L3 0 ANTER COLOR (10W) PINK

=> s glume color (10w) light green
L4 0 GLUME COLOR (10W) LIGHT GREEN

=> s relative maturity (10w) 117
L5 0 RELATIVE MATURITY (10W) 117

=> s anthracnose stalk rot and (corn or maize)
L6 36 ANTHRACNOSE STALK ROT AND (CORN OR MAIZE)

=> d 1-10 ti

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 36 AGRICOLA
TI Disease reaction changes from tandem selection for multiple disease resistance in two **maize** synthetics.

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 36 AGRICOLA
TI Generation-means analysis and quantitative trait locus mapping of **anthracnose stalk rot** genes in **maize**

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 36 AGRICOLA
TI Inheritance of resistance to **anthracnose stalk rot** of **corn**.

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 36 AGRICOLA
TI Wound predisposition of **maize** to **anthracnose stalk rot** as affected by internode position and inoculum concentration of *Colletotrichum graminicola*.

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 36 AGRICOLA
TI Effect of **anthracnose stalk rot** on grain yield and related traits of **maize** adapted to the northeastern United States.

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 36 AGRICOLA
TI Diallel analysis of resistance to **anthracnose stalk rot** in **maize** inbreds.

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 36 AGRICOLA
TI Developmental predisposition of **maize** to **anthracnose stalk rot**.

L6 ANSWER 8 OF 36 AGRICOLA
TI Reaction of two **maize** synthetics to **anthracnose stalk rot** and northern **corn** leaf blight following recurrent selection for resistance to *Diplodia* stalk rot and

European corn borer.

L6 ANSWER 9 OF 36 AGRICOLA
TI Plains 1 and Plains 2 : new broomcorn varieties resistant to
anthracnose stalk rot.

L6 ANSWER 10 OF 36 AGRICOLA
TI A major gene for resistance to anthracnose stalk
rot in maize.

=> d 9 ab

L6 ANSWER 9 OF 36 AGRICOLA

=> d 9 so

L6 ANSWER 9 OF 36 AGRICOLA
SO 1968 8 p. ; 23 cm
Publisher: Las Cruces : Agricultural Experiment Station, New Mexico State
University, 1968.
Gov. Source: State, provincial, territorial

=> s 16 and stalk lodging
L7 0 L6 AND STALK LODGING

=> s 16 and corn lethal necrosis
L8 0 L6 AND CORN LETHAL NECROSIS

=> s 16 and southern leaf blight
L9 0 L6 AND SOUTHERN LEAF BLIGHT

=> s 16 and (southeast or southcentral or western)
L10 0 L6 AND (SOUTHEAST OR SOUTHCENTRAL OR WESTERN)

=> s southern leaf blight and (corn or maize)
UNMATCHED LEFT PARENTHESIS 'AND (CORN'
The number of right parentheses in a query must be equal to the
number of left parentheses.

=> s southern leaf blight and (corn or maize)
L11 69 SOUTHERN LEAF BLIGHT AND (CORN OR MAIZE)

=> s 111 and corn lethal necrosis
L12 0 L11 AND CORN LETHAL NECROSIS

=> s 111 and fusarium ear mold
L13 0 L11 AND FUSARIUM EAR MOLD

=> s 111 and (southcentral or southwest or southeast or western)
L14 2 L11 AND (SOUTHCENTRAL OR SOUTHWEST OR SOUTHEAST OR WESTERN)

=> d 1-2 ti

L14 ANSWER 1 OF 2 AGRICOLA
TI Contribution of ancestral lines in the development of new cultivars of
rice.

L14 ANSWER 2 OF 2 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI CONTRIBUTION OF ANCESTRAL LINES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW CULTIVARS OF
RICE.

=> d 1-2 ab

L14 ANSWER 1 OF 2 AGRICOLA

AB Crop genetic uniformity is today a principal concern of plant breeders, and was the major cause of the **southern leaf blight**, *Helminthosporium maydis* Race T, epidemic on **corn** (*Zea mays* L.) in 1970. Genetic diversity can be measured, to a degree, by coefficient of parentage (r) measurements based on pedigree analysis. The objectives of this study were to construct four pedigree schematics to represent the rice (*Oryza sativa* L.) cultivars released in the USA, determine the relative genetic contribution of ancestral lines, and examine the genetic trends, by location, that result from using specific germplasms in the cultivar development of rice. An examination of the pedigrees of 140 rice accessions demonstrated that all of the parental germplasm can be traced to 22 plant introductions in the southern Rice Belt (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Texas) and 23 plant introductions in the **western** Rice Belt (California). The genetic base of the southern breeding programs can be traced to 13 parental accessions in Arkansas, 12 in Texas, and 16 in Louisiana. Furthermore, 10 of the 12 and 13 parental accessions in the Texas and Arkansas breeding programs, respectively, are identical and 8 of the 13 and 16 accessions in the Arkansas and Louisiana breeding programs, respectively, are identical. An examination of r showed that among the long-grain cultivars 'Lebonnet' and 'Lemont' have more than 72% of their genes in common and almost 90% of the genes are common in the medium grain cultivars, 'Calrose' and 'Caloro.' Furthermore, the r value between locations for long grain cultivars showed that approximately 24 and approximately 19% of the genes are common in the Arkansas and Texas and the Arkansas and Louisiana cultivars, respectively. These data show how closely related the current rice cultivars are that have been released in the USA.

L14 ANSWER 2 OF 2 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.

AB Crop genetic uniformity is today a principal concern of plant breeders, and was the major cause of the **southern leaf blight**, *Helminthosporium maydis* Race T, epidemic on **corn** (*Zea mays* L.) in 1970. Genetic diversity can be measured, to a degree, by coefficient of parentage (r) measurements based on pedigree analysis. The objectives of this study were to construct four pedigree schematics to represent the rice (*Oryza sativa* L.) cultivars released in the USA, determine the relative genetic contribution of ancestral lines, and examine the genetic trends, by location, that result from using specific germplasms in cultivar development of rice. An examination of the pedigrees of 140 rice accessions demonstrated that all of the parental germplasm can be traced to 22 plant introductions in the southern Rice Belt (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Texas) and 23 plant introductions in the **western** Rice Belt (California). The genetic base of the southern breeding programs can be traced to 13 parental accessions in Arkansas, 12 in Texas, and 16 in Louisiana. Furthermore, 10 of the 12 and 13 parental accessions in the Texas and Arkansas breeding programs, respectively, are identical and 8 of the 13 and 16 accessions in the Arkansas and Louisiana breeding programs, respectively, are identical. An examination of r showed that among the long-grain cultivars 'Lebonnet' and 'Lemont' have more than 72% of their genes in common and almost 90% of the genes are common in the medium grain cultivars, 'Calrose' and 'Caloro.' Furthermore, the r value between locations for long grain cultivars showed that .apprx. 24 and .apprx. 19% of the genes are common in the Arkansas and Texas and the Arkansas and Louisiana cultivars, respectively. These data show how closely related the current rice cultivars are that have been released in the USA.

=> d so

L14 ANSWER 1 OF 2 AGRICOLA
SO Crop science, July/Aug 1990. Vol. 30, No. 4. p. 905-911
Publisher: Madison, Wis. : Crop Science Society of America.
CODEN: CRPSAY; ISSN: 0011-183X

=> s x1179j and (corn or maize)
L15 0 X1179J AND (CORN OR MAIZE)

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NEWS 9 Jun 03 New e-mail delivery for search results now available
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NEWS 11 Jun 10 PCTFULL has been reloaded
NEWS 12 Jul 02 FOREGE no longer contains STANDARDS file segment
NEWS 13 Jul 22 USAN to be reloaded July 28, 2002;
saved answer sets no longer valid
Enhanced polymer searching in REGISTRY
NEWS 14 Jul 29 NETFIRST to be removed from STN
NEWS 15 Jul 30 CANCERLIT reload
NEWS 16 Aug 08 PHARMAMarketLetter(PHARMAML) - new on STN
NEWS 17 Aug 08 NTIS has been reloaded and enhanced
NEWS 18 Aug 08 Aquatic Toxicity Information Retrieval (AQUIRE)
NEWS 19 Aug 19 now available on STN
IFIPAT, IFICDB, and IFIUDB have been reloaded
NEWS 20 Aug 19 The MEDLINE file segment of TOXCENTER has been reloaded
NEWS 21 Aug 19 Sequence searching in REGISTRY enhanced
NEWS 22 Aug 26 JAPIO has been reloaded and enhanced
NEWS 23 Sep 03 Experimental properties added to the REGISTRY file
NEWS 24 Sep 16 Indexing added to some pre-1967 records in CA/CAPLUS
NEWS 25 Sep 16 CA Section Thesaurus available in CAPLUS and CA
NEWS 26 Sep 16 CASREACT Enriched with Reactions from 1907 to 1985
NEWS 27 Oct 01 EVENTLINE has been reloaded
NEWS 28 Oct 21 BEILSTEIN adds new search fields
NEWS 29 Oct 24 Nutraceuticals International (NUTRACEUT) now available on STN
NEWS 30 Oct 24 MEDLINE SDI run of October 8, 2002
NEWS 31 Oct 25 DKILIT has been renamed APOLLIT
NEWS 32 Nov 18 More calculated properties added to REGISTRY
NEWS 33 Nov 25 TIBKAT will be removed from STN
NEWS 34 Dec 02 CSA files on STN
NEWS 35 Dec 04 PCTFULL now covers WP/PCT Applications from 1978 to date
NEWS 36 Dec 17 TOXCENTER enhanced with additional content
NEWS 37 Dec 17 Adis Clinical Trials Insight now available on STN
NEWS 38 Dec 17

NEWS EXPRESS October 14 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.01,
CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0a(ENG) AND V6.0Ja(JP),
AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 01 OCTOBER 2002

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| ENTRY | SESSION |
| 0.21 | 0.21 |

FULL ESTIMATED COST

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FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 13:11:20 ON 21 DEC 2002
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=> s x1179j and (corn or maize)
L1 0 X1179J AND (CORN OR MAIZE)

=> s relative maturity (10w) 117
L2 0 RELATIVE MATURITY (10W) 117

=> s anthracnose stalk rot and (corn or maize)
L3 36 ANTHRACNOSE STALK ROT AND (CORN OR MAIZE)

=> s 1-36 ti
L4 0 1-36 TI

=>
<-----User Break----->

=> dup rem l4
L4 HAS NO ANSWERS

=> del l4
DELETE L4? (Y)/N:Y

=> d 1-10 ti

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 36 AGRICOLA
TI Disease reaction changes from tandem selection for multiple disease resistance in two **maize** synthetics.

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 36 AGRICOLA
TI Generation-means analysis and quantitative trait locus mapping of **anthracnose stalk rot** genes in **maize**

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 36 AGRICOLA
TI Inheritance of resistance to **anthracnose stalk rot** of **corn**.

- L3 ANSWER 4 OF 36 AGRICOLA
 TI Wound predisposition of **maize** to **anthracnose stalk rot** as affected by internode position and inoculum concentration of *Colletotrichum graminicola*.
- L3 ANSWER 5 OF 36 AGRICOLA
 TI Effect of **anthracnose stalk rot** on grain yield and related traits of **maize** adapted to the northeastern United States.
- L3 ANSWER 6 OF 36 AGRICOLA
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- L3 ANSWER 7 OF 36 AGRICOLA
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- L3 ANSWER 8 OF 36 AGRICOLA
 TI Reaction of two **maize** synthetics to **anthracnose stalk rot** and northern **corn** leaf blight following recurrent selection for resistance to *Diplodia* stalk rot and European **corn** borer.
- L3 ANSWER 9 OF 36 AGRICOLA
 TI Plains 1 and Plains 2 : new broomcorn varieties resistant to **anthracnose stalk rot**.
- L3 ANSWER 10 OF 36 AGRICOLA
 TI A major gene for resistance to **anthracnose stalk rot** in **maize**.

=> d 11-20 ti

- L3 ANSWER 11 OF 36 AGRICOLA
 TI Evaluation of a foliar fungicide for control of **anthracnose stalk rot**, 1981 [*Colletotrichum graminicola* on **maize**, *Zea mays*].
- L3 ANSWER 12 OF 36 AGRICOLA
 TI Anthracnose of dent **corn**.
- L3 ANSWER 13 OF 36 AGRICOLA
 TI Reciprocal translocation testcross analysis of genes for **anthracnose stalk rot** resistance in a **corn** inbred line *Colletotrichum graminicola* on *Zea mays*.
- L3 ANSWER 14 OF 36 AGRICOLA
 TI **Anthracnose stalk rot** *Colletotrichum graminicola*, **corn**, United States.
- L3 ANSWER 15 OF 36 AGRICOLA
 TI Effects of **anthracnose stalk rot** *Colletotrichum graminicola* on **corn** yields in Illinois.
- L3 ANSWER 16 OF 36 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
 TI Disease reaction changes from tandem selection for multiple disease resistance in two **maize** synthetics.
- L3 ANSWER 17 OF 36 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
 TI Generation-means analysis and quantitative trait locus mapping of **anthracnose stalk rot** genes in **maize**

L3 ANSWER 18 OF 36 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI Inheritance of resistance to **anthracnose stalk**
rot of corn.

L3 ANSWER 19 OF 36 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI Effect of **anthracnose stalk rot** on grain
yield and related traits of **maize** adapted to the northeastern
United States.

L3 ANSWER 20 OF 36 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI WOUND PREDISPOSITION OF **MAIZE TO ANTHRACNOSE**
STALK ROT AS AFFECTED BY INTERNODE POSITION AND INOCULUM
CONCENTRATION OF COLLETOTRICHUM-GRAMINICOLA.

=> d 21-36 ti

L3 ANSWER 21 OF 36 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI TRANSITORY WOUND PREDISPOSITION OF **MAIZE TO ANTHRACNOSE**
STALK ROT.

L3 ANSWER 22 OF 36 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI PITH DISCOLORATION IS CORRELATED WITH FUNGAL ERGOSTEROL CONTENT IN
ANTHRACNOSE STALK ROT OF MAIZE.

L3 ANSWER 23 OF 36 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI DIALLEL ANALYSIS OF RESISTANCE TO **ANTHRACNOSE STALK**
ROT IN MAIZE INBREDS.

L3 ANSWER 24 OF 36 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI RELATIONSHIPS OF COLLETOTRICHUM-GRAMINICOLA INOCULUM LEVELS **MAIZE**
ONTOGENIC STAGE AND WOUND PREDISPOSITION TO **ANTHRACNOSE**
STALK ROT.

L3 ANSWER 25 OF 36 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI REACTION OF TWO **MAIZE** SYNTHETICS TO **ANTHRACNOSE**
STALK ROT AND NORTHERN **CORN** LEAF BLIGHT
FOLLOWING RECURRENT SELECTION FOR RESISTANCE TO DIPLODIA STALK ROT AND
EUROPEAN **CORN** BORER.

L3 ANSWER 26 OF 36 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI **ANTHRACNOSE STALK ROT** DEVELOPMENT AS
INFLUENCED BY WOUND PREDISPOSITION AND **MAIZE** GENOTYPE AND
ONTOGENY.

L3 ANSWER 27 OF 36 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI DEVELOPMENTAL PREDISPOSITION OF **MAIZE TO ANTHRACNOSE**
STALK ROT.

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TI SPREAD OF **CORN** ANTHRACNOSE FROM SURFACE RESIDUES IN CONTINUOUS
CORN AND **CORN**-SOYBEAN ROTATION PLOTS.

L3 ANSWER 29 OF 36 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI VARIATION IN PATHOGENICITY VIRULENCE AND AGGRESSIVENESS OF
COLLETOTRICHUM-GRAMINICOLA ON **CORN.**

L3 ANSWER 30 OF 36 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI A MAJOR GENE FOR RESISTANCE TO **ANTHRACNOSE STALK**
ROT IN MAIZE.

L3 ANSWER 31 OF 36 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI POTENTIAL YIELD REDUCTIONS IN **MAIZE** ASSOCIATED WITH AN

ANTHRACNOSE-EUROPEAN **CORN** BORER PEST COMPLEX IN NEW-YORK USA.

- L3 ANSWER 32 OF 36 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI INFLUENCE OF INOCULUM FROM BURIED AND SURFACE **CORN** ZEA-MAYS
RESIDUES ON THE INCIDENCE OF **CORN** ANTHRACNOSE.
- L3 ANSWER 33 OF 36 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI RECIPROCAL TRANSLOCATION TEST CROSS ANALYSIS OF GENES FOR
ANTHRACNOSE STALK ROT RESISTANCE IN A
CORN ZEA-MAYS INBRED LINE.
- L3 ANSWER 34 OF 36 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI RESPONSE TO SELECTION FOR RESISTANCE TO 4 DISEASES IN 2 **CORN**
ZEA-MAYS POPULATIONS.
- L3 ANSWER 35 OF 36 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI INHERITANCE OF RESISTANCE TO STALK ROT OF **CORN** ZEA-MAYS CAUSED
BY COLLETOTRICHUM-GRAMINICOLA.
- L3 ANSWER 36 OF 36 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI EFFECTS OF **ANTHRACNOSE STALK ROT** ON
CORN YIELDS IN ILLINOIS USA.

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| NEWS | 1 | | Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America |
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| NEWS | 3 | Jun 03 | New e-mail delivery for search results now available |
| NEWS | 4 | Aug 08 | PHARMAMarketLetter(PHARMAML) - new on STN |
| NEWS | 5 | Aug 19 | Aquatic Toxicity Information Retrieval (AQUIRE) now available on STN |
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| NEWS | 10 | Oct 01 | CASREACT Enriched with Reactions from 1907 to 1985 |
| NEWS | 11 | Oct 24 | BEILSTEIN adds new search fields |
| NEWS | 12 | Oct 24 | Nutraceuticals International (NUTRACEUT) now available on STN |
| NEWS | 13 | Nov 18 | DKILIT has been renamed APOLLIT |
| NEWS | 14 | Nov 25 | More calculated properties added to REGISTRY |
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| NEWS | 17 | Dec 17 | TOXCENTER enhanced with additional content |
| NEWS | 18 | Dec 17 | Adis Clinical Trials Insight now available on STN |
| NEWS | 19 | Jan 29 | Simultaneous left and right truncation added to COMPENDEX, ENERGY, INSPEC |
| NEWS | 20 | Feb 13 | CANCERLIT is no longer being updated |
| NEWS | 21 | Feb 24 | METADEX enhancements |
| NEWS | 22 | Feb 24 | PCTGEN now available on STN |
| NEWS | 23 | Feb 24 | TEMA now available on STN |
| NEWS | 24 | Feb 26 | NTIS now allows simultaneous left and right truncation |
| NEWS | 25 | Feb 26 | PCTFULL now contains images |
| NEWS | 26 | Mar 04 | SDI PACKAGE for monthly delivery of multifile SDI results |
| NEWS | 27 | Mar 20 | EVENTLINE will be removed from STN |
| NEWS | 28 | Mar 24 | PATDPAFULL now available on STN |
| NEWS | 29 | Mar 24 | Additional information for trade-named substances without structures available in REGISTRY |
| NEWS | 30 | Apr 11 | Display formats in DGENE enhanced |
| NEWS | 31 | Apr 14 | MEDLINE Reload |
| NEWS | 32 | Apr 17 | Polymer searching in REGISTRY enhanced |
| NEWS | 33 | Apr 21 | Indexing from 1947 to 1956 being added to records in CA/CAPLUS |
| NEWS | 34 | Apr 21 | New current-awareness alert (SDI) frequency in WPIDS/WPINDEX/WPIX |
| NEWS | 35 | Apr 28 | RDISCLOSURE now available on STN |
| NEWS | 36 | May 05 | Pharmacokinetic information and systematic chemical names added to PHAR |
| NEWS | 37 | May 15 | MEDLINE file segment of TOXCENTER reloaded |
| NEWS | 38 | May 15 | Supporter information for ENCOMPPAT and ENCOMPLIT updated |
| NEWS | 39 | May 16 | CHEMREACT will be removed from STN |
| NEWS | 40 | May 19 | Simultaneous left and right truncation added to WSCA |
| NEWS | 41 | May 19 | RAPRA enhanced with new search field, simultaneous left and right truncation |

NEWS EXPRESS April 4 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.01a, CURRENT
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| COST IN U.S. DOLLARS | ENTRY | SESSION |
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 L1 0 X1179J AND (CORN OR MAIZE)

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 L2 0 RELATIVE MATURITY (10W) 117

=> s anthracnose stalk rot and (corn or maize)
 L3 36 ANTHRACNOSE STALK ROT AND (CORN OR MAIZE)

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 L4 25 DUP REM L3 (11 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

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TI Disease reaction changes from tandem selection for multiple disease
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TI Generation-means analysis and quantitative trait locus mapping of
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TI Inheritance of resistance to **anthracnose stalk rot of corn**.

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TI Effect of **anthracnose stalk rot** on grain yield and related traits of **maize** adapted to the northeastern United States.

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TI Wound predisposition of **maize to anthracnose stalk rot** as affected by internode position and inoculum concentration of *Colletotrichum graminicola*.

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TI PITH DISCOLORATION IS CORRELATED WITH FUNGAL ERGOSTEROL CONTENT IN **ANTHRACNOSE STALK ROT OF MAIZE**.

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TI Diallel analysis of resistance to **anthracnose stalk rot** in **maize** inbreds.

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TI RELATIONSHIPS OF COLLETOTRICHUM-GRAMINICOLA INOCULUM LEVELS **MAIZE** ONTOGENIC STAGE AND WOUND PREDISPOSITION TO **ANTHRACNOSE STALK ROT**.

L4 ANSWER 9 OF 25 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI TRANSITORY WOUND PREDISPOSITION OF **MAIZE TO ANTHRACNOSE STALK ROT**.

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TI Reaction of two **maize** synthetics to **anthracnose stalk rot** and northern **corn** leaf blight following recurrent selection for resistance to *Diplodia* stalk rot and European **corn** borer.

=> d 6 ab

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SO 1990 ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN PHYTOPATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY AND THE
CANADIAN PHYTOPATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY, GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN, USA, AUGUST
4-8, 1990. PHYTOPATHOLOGY. (1990) 80 (10), 1069.
CODEN: PHYTAJ. ISSN: 0031-949X.

=> d 7 ab

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AB **Anthraxnose stalk rot** (ASR), caused by
Colletotrichum graminicola (Ces.) Wils., has become an important disease
of **maize** (*Zea mays* L.) in recent years. The purposes of this
study were to evaluate general and specific combining ability effects for
ASR resistance in a group of **maize** inbreds adapted to the
northeastern USA, and to evaluate two commonly used ASR rating methods.
Eight **maize** inbreds were crossed in a fixed effects diallel
mating design and parents and crosses were grown at locations in New York,
Delaware, and Pennsylvania. The two methods of rating for ASR resistance
were: (i) total number of internodes infected, and (ii) number of
internodes greater than 75% infected. The inbreds LB31B, RD5264, and
RD6501 had highly significant negative general combining ability effects
for ASR ratings, indicating that these lines would be good choices as
parents where ASR resistance is desired. The inbreds RD5215, RD5217,
RD5529, B59Ht, and B37 had significant, positive general combining ability
effects. Specific combining ability was important for certain combinations
of lines. Results for the two rating methods were practically identical.
Only one of the two rating methods need be used in a given year. The
evaluation methods should be alternated at yearly intervals to minimize
the possibility of preferential selection for a particular mechanism of
resistance.

=> d 7 so

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SO Crop science, Mar/Apr 1990. Vol. 30, No. 2. p. 335-337
Publisher: Madison, Wis. : Crop Science Society of America.
CODEN: CRPSAY; ISSN: 0011-183X

=> d 8 ab

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SO AMERICAN PHYTOPATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY (NORTHEASTERN DIVISION), ANNUAL
MEETING, NOVEMBER 1-3, 1989. PHYTOPATHOLOGY. (1990) 80 (1), 122.
CODEN: PHYTAJ. ISSN: 0031-949X.

=> d 9 ab

L4 ANSWER 9 OF 25 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
AB Stalks of **maize** hybrids Cornell 281 and B37 .times. LB31,

susceptible and resistant to **anthracnose stalk rot** (ASR), respectively, were inoculated at four ontogenic stages with *Colletotrichum graminicola* conidia at intervals of 0, 1, 2, 6, and 12 hours after wounding. ASR severity 21 days after inoculation and at harvest decreased with increasing time intervals between wounding and inoculation in each hybrid at each ontogenic stage. The survival of *C. graminicola* was reduced when inoculation was delayed following wounding. Subsequent rewounding of the wound sites before inoculation did not cause a significant increase in ASR. Inoculations at vegetative stages (mid- and late-whorl) resulted in ASR restricted to the lower internodes whereas inoculation at reproductive stages (anthesis and kernel soft dough) resulted in systemic ASR. The most severe ASR occurred in plants of Cornell 281 in each inoculation regime. On the basis of these findings and previous reports on host reaction, we concluded that resistance to ASR associated with **maize** genotype, ontogenic stage, and wound healing each may contribute in an additive manner to ASR reduction.

=> d 9 so

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 SO CAN J PLANT PATHOL, (1990) 12 (1), 1-10.
 CODEN: CJPPD6. ISSN: 0706-0661.

=> d 10 ab

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 AB Two **maize** (*Zea mays*) synthetics, BSAA and BSBB, were recurrently selected for resistance to *Diplodia* (*Diplodia maydis*) stalk rot (DSR) and leaf feeding caused by the first-generation European **corn** borer (*Ostrinia nubilalis*) (ECB), based on the reaction of S1 lines to artificial inoculations of *D. maydis* and artificial infestations of the ECB. This study was conducted to determine if plant factors contributing to DSR and ECB resistance also conferred resistance to **anthracnose stalk rot** (ASR) caused by *Colletotrichum graminicola* and northern **corn** leaf blight (NLB) caused by *Exserohilum turcicum*. Highly significant linear improvements in ASR resistance were observed over cycles (C0 to C4) of selection in both synthetics. These improvements mirrored the gains reported previously for DSR resistance in BSAA and BSBB and suggested that a genetic correlation exists between DSR resistance and ASR resistance in these populations. NLB severity ratings were recorded on six dates throughout the growing season. A natural logarithm transformation was used to describe the disease progress curve for each of the C0 to C4 populations of each synthetic. Linear regression of lnNLB ratings on lnDATE (days after inoculation) accounted for more than 97% of the variation among entries when averaged over replications. Our results showed no concomitant improvement in NLB resistance over cycles of selection for ECB resistance, contradicting previous reports that 2,4-dihydroxy-7-methoxy-2H-1,4-benzoxazin-3-one (DIMBOA), a known biochemical factor in leaf-feeding resistance, confers resistance to NLB.

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 (2003) DUPLICATE 7
 SO Phytopathology, Feb 1989. Vol. 79, No. 2. p. 166-169
 Publisher: St. Paul, Minn. : American Phytopathological Society.

=> d 11-20 ti

- L4 ANSWER 11 OF 25 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI **ANTHRACNOSE STALK ROT** DEVELOPMENT AS
INFLUENCED BY WOUND PREDISPOSITION AND **MAIZE** GENOTYPE AND
ONTOGENY.
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TI Developmental predisposition of **maize** to **anthracnose**
stalk rot.
- L4 ANSWER 13 OF 25 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI SPREAD OF **CORN** ANTHRACNOSE FROM SURFACE RESIDUES IN CONTINUOUS
CORN AND **CORN**-SOYBEAN ROTATION PLOTS.
- L4 ANSWER 14 OF 25 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI VARIATION IN PATHOGENICITY VIRULENCE AND AGGRESSIVENESS OF
COLLETOTRICHUM-GRAMINICOLA ON **CORN**.
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(2003) DUPLICATE 9
TI A major gene for resistance to **anthracnose stalk**
rot in **maize**.
- L4 ANSWER 16 OF 25 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI POTENTIAL YIELD REDUCTIONS IN **MAIZE** ASSOCIATED WITH AN
ANTHRACNOSE-EUROPEAN **CORN** BORER PEST COMPLEX IN NEW-YORK USA.
- L4 ANSWER 17 OF 25 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI INFLUENCE OF INOCULUM FROM BURIED AND SURFACE **CORN** ZEA-MAYS
RESIDUES ON THE INCIDENCE OF **CORN** ANTHRACNOSE.
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(2003)
TI Evaluation of a foliar fungicide for control of **anthracnose**
stalk rot, 1981 [Colletotrichum graminicola on
maize, Zea mays].
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TI Reciprocal translocation testcross analysis of genes for
anthracnose stalk rot resistance in a
corn inbred line Colletotrichum graminicola on Zea mays.
- L4 ANSWER 20 OF 25 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI INHERITANCE OF RESISTANCE TO STALK ROT OF **CORN** ZEA-MAYS CAUSED
BY COLLETOTRICHUM-GRAMINICOLA.

=> d 11 asb

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SO 1988 ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN PHYTOPATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY
(NORTHEASTERN DIVISION), STURBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS, USA, SEPTEMBER 28-30,
1988. PHYTOPATHOLOGY. (1988) 78 (11), 1509.
CODEN: PHYTAJ. ISSN: 0031-949X.

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SO Plant disease, Nov 1988. Vol. 72, No. 11. p. 977-980
Publisher: St. Paul, Minn. : American Phytopathological Society.
CODEN: PLDIDE; ISSN: 0191-2917

=> d 13 ab

L4 ANSWER 13 OF 25 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
AB The development of anthracnose [Colletotrichum graminicola] leaf blight
was monitored at 14-day intervals to determine disease spread from
corn residues on the soil surface in plots maintained under
continuous **corn** or a **corn**-soybean rotation during 1984
and 1986. The number of infected leaves per plant was negatively
correlated ($P < 0.01$) with distance from the residue area in both plots
from 28 to 70 days after planting. No net increase in the number of
infected leaves per plant was detected after this period (70-112 days).
Among-group regression analysis indicated a significant difference ($P < 0.01$)
between within-row and across-row spread of leaf blight in the
corn-soybean rotation and the continuous-**corn** plots. The
difference in slopes of the regression lines indicated that leaf blight
spread more rapidly within rows than across rows. The percentage of plants
with **anthracnose stalk rot** at the end of the
season was negatively correlated ($P < 0.01$) with distance from the residue
area in both plots in 1984, but only the **corn**-soybean rotation
plot in 1986. Stalk rot incidence was higher in the continuous-
corn plots than in the **corn**-soybean rotation plots, and
incidence was higher at greater distances from the residue area. Results
indicate that surface **corn** residues are an important source of
inoculum for anthracnose and the rate of disease spread may depend on the
orientation of **corn** rows in relation to the inoculum source and
cropping history of the field.

=> d 13 so

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SO PHYTOPATHOLOGY, (1988) 78 (6), 756-761.
CODEN: PHYTAJ. ISSN: 0031-949X.

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AB Twelve isolates of *Colletotrichum graminicola* from **corn** [*Zea mays*] and two from sorghum [*Sorghum bicolor*] differed in pathogenicity, virulence, and aggressiveness following inoculation of stalks of three **corn** inbreds and two sorghum cultivars. Isolates were pathogenic only on the host species from which they were isolated. Of the 12 isolates from **corn**, one was not pathogenic. Variation in virulence ranged from virulence on all three crop inbreds to virulence on only the very susceptible inbred, C123. Aggressiveness, measured by the ability to cause premature death of the inbred C123, also varied among isolates. In general, isolates that caused the most discoloration of stalk pith were the most aggressive. Since inbred .times. isolate interactions were significant, results of studies on breeding for resistance and yield loss potential of **anthracnose stalk rot** could be greatly affected by the isolate used in the study.

=> d 14 so

L4 ANSWER 14 OF 25 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
SO PHYTOPATHOLOGY, (1987) 77 (7), 999-1001.
CODEN: PHYTAJ. ISSN: 0031-949X.

=> d 16 ab

L4 ANSWER 16 OF 25 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
AB In a 2-yr field study, the individual and combined effects of *Colletotrichum graminicola* and *Ostrinia nubilalis* (European **corn** borer [ECB]) on grain yield and stalk rot development in a **maize** hybrid susceptible to both organisms were determined. In 1983, a year favorable for development of anthracnose leaf bright and stalk rot, plants infested with ECB and/or inoculated with *C. graminicola* at the whorl stage of development showed average grain reductions of 13.5% (12 q/ha), 35.2% (31.2 q/ha), and 46.5% (41.2 q/ha) in association with ECB injury, anthracnose development, and both ECB injury and anthracnose, respectively. The same treatments at the silk stage resulted in grain reductions of 6.4% (5.4 q/ha), 16.5% (13.8 q/ha), and 12.2% (10.2 q/ha), respectively. Inoculation and infestation of plants in the dough stage resulted in no yield reductions. In 1984, a year less favorable for anthracnose development, grain yield was reduced (10.7%, 9.6 q/ha) in plants inoculated with *C. graminicola* at the whorl stage and infested with ECB at the kernel blister stage but was not reduced in plants inoculated and/or infested at later growth stages. Even minimal stalk damage by ECB significantly predisposed plants to **anthracnose stalk rot** development. **Anthracnose stalk rot**-induced grain reductions in New York consistently have been associated with early or midseason ECB infestations.

=> d 16 so

L4 ANSWER 16 OF 25 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
SO PHYTOPATHOLOGY, (1986) 76 (6), 586-589.
CODEN: PHYTAJ. ISSN: 0031-949X.

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SO Fungicide and nematicide tests : results - American Phytopathological
Society., 1983 Vol. 38 p. 70
Publisher: [s.l.] : The Society.
ISSN: 0148-9038

=> d 20 ab

L4 ANSWER 20 OF 25 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
AB The inheritance of resistance in **corn** (Z. mays L.) to
anthracnose stalk rot (ASR) caused by C.
graminicola was studied in progeny from 5 sets of crosses involving 4
resistant inbred lines, A556, A638, Oh43 and R177, and 2 susceptible
inbreds, C123 and B73. In 1977 and 1978, populations consisted of the
parental inbred lines, F1, F2 and backcross generations. In 1979, the
study was expanded to include 2nd backcross (B11 and B22),
backcross-selfed (B1s and B2s) and F3 generations. Analysis of generation
means over years indicated that additive genetic effects accounted for >
90% of the total variation among generation means in all populations.
Estimates of genetic and environmental variances were apparently biased in
some populations. Estimates of heritability, the largely additive gene
action involved, and the relatively high frequency of F3 families with
high levels of resistance in all populations indicate that the pedigree
method and recurrent selection schemes would be effective ways to increase
ASR resistance in **corn** populations and inbred lines developed
from them.

=> d 20 so

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SO PHYTOPATHOLOGY, (1981) 71 (11), 1190-1196.
CODEN: PHYTAJ. ISSN: 0031-949X.

=> d 21-25 ti

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TI RESPONSE TO SELECTION FOR RESISTANCE TO 4 DISEASES IN 2 **CORN**
ZEA-MAYS POPULATIONS.

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TI Effects of **anthracnose stalk rot**
Colletotrichum graminicola on **corn** yields in Illinois.

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TI **Anthracnose stalk rot** Colletotrichum
graminicola, **corn**, United States.

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TI Anthracnose of dent **corn**.

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TI Plains 1 and Plains 2 : new broomcorn varieties resistant to
anthracnose stalk rot.

=> ge534640 or ge567914

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L5 0 GE534640 OR GE567914

WEST Search History

DATE: Saturday, December 21, 2002

Set Name Query
side by side

Hit Count Set Name
result set

DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ

| | | | |
|----|--|----|----|
| L7 | L6 and l4 | 1 | L7 |
| L6 | corn lethal necrosis [clm] | 2 | L6 |
| L5 | L4 and l2 | 1 | L5 |
| L4 | L3 and (corn or maize) | 16 | L4 |
| L3 | stalk lodging resistance [clm] | 16 | L3 |
| L2 | relative maturity adj5 117 and (corn or maize) | 5 | L2 |
| L1 | x1179j and (corn or maize) | 0 | L1 |

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

WEST Search History

DATE: Wednesday, May 28, 2003

Set Name Query side by side

Hit Count Set Name result set

DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ

L8 ge534640 or ge567914

L7 l6 and l2

L6 corn lethal necrosis [clm]

L5 l4 and l3 and l2

L4 l2 and stalk lodging resistance [clm]

L3 L2 and stalk lodging resistance

L2 relative maturity adj5 117 and (corn or maize)

L1 x1179j and (corn or maize)

0 L8

1 L7

2 L6

1 L5

1 L4

4 L3

5 L2

0 L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

WEST Search History

DATE: Friday, June 07, 2002

| <u>Set Name</u> side by side | <u>Query</u> | <u>Hit Count</u> | <u>Set Name</u> result set |
|----------------------------------|---|------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ</i> | | | |
| L18 | corn lethal necrosis adj5 (above average or good) | 3 | L18 |
| L17 | L16 and (corn or maize) | 382 | L17 |
| L16 | corn lethal necrosis and (above average or good) | 382 | L16 |
| L15 | anthracnose stalk rot adj5 excellent | 1 | L15 |
| L14 | L13 and (corn or maize) | 5 | L14 |
| L13 | relative maturity adj5 117 | 5 | L13 |
| L12 | x1179j and (corn or maize) | 0 | L12 |
| L11 | l10 and l8 and l6 and l4 and l2 | 0 | L11 |
| L10 | L9 and (maize or corn) | 2 | L10 |
| L9 | aleurone color adj5 yellow | 2 | L9 |
| L8 | L7 and (maize or corn) | 220 | L8 |
| L7 | cob color adj5 red | 220 | L7 |
| L6 | L5 and (maize or corn) | 40 | L6 |
| L5 | silk color adj5 light green | 40 | L5 |
| L4 | L3 and (maize or corn) | 118 | L4 |
| L3 | glume color adj5 light green | 118 | L3 |
| L2 | L1 and (maize or corn) | 81 | L2 |
| L1 | anther color adj5 pink | 83 | L1 |

END OF SEARCH HISTORY